



bilingual	يتحدث لغتين	powerful (adj)	قوي	nationalities	جنسيات
dominant (n)	مهيمن - مسيطر	noticeable	ملحوظ		جار
identity (n)	هويه	fluently (adv)	بطلاقه	signs	علامات
mother	اللغه الاساسيه	common	عام - شامل	decision	قرار
multicultural	متعدد الثقافات	language (n)	أساسى	influence	تأثير
multilingual	متعدد اللغات	Switzerland	سويسرا	majority	الاغلبيه
raise (v)	يربى	Belgium	بلجيكا	planet	كوكب
customs (n)	عادات	community	مجتمع	Interview (v)	يقوم بمقابله
beliefs (n)	معتقدات	obviously	بوضوح	Expert (in- on)	خبير
Characteristic	مميزات - خصائص	kids (n)	اطفال	facts	حقائق
unique (adj)	فريد من نوعه	precious (adj)	ثمين	the world's	سكان العالم
widely	التحدث به على	imagine (v)-d	يتخيل	report	يبلغ - تقرير
deep-seated	راسخ - متأصل	benefits (n)	فوائد	bilingual	عقل ثنائى
clear-cut (adj)	محدد - واضح	Brain	وظائف المخ	beneficial	مفيد
Well -known	معروف	ability (n)	القدره	limited	محدد
well-balanced	متوازن	focus	تركيز الانتباه	Elderly	كبير السن
dialects	لهجات	mental tasks	مهام عقليه	patients	المرضى
truck	شاحنه	culture (n)	ثقافه	mental illnesses	امراض عقليه
oasis	واحه	tips (adj)	نصائح	monolingual	قرناء يتحدثوا
Siwi	اللهجه السيويه	birth (n)	ميلاد	All in all	على وجه
The United Nations	الامم المتحده	researchers	باحثون	conclusions	نتائج
classify	يصنف	mix (v)-ed	يخلط	theatre	مسرح
endangered	معرض للخطر	temporary	مؤقت	obelisk	مسله
convince	يقنع	stick to (n)	يلتزم ب	generosity	الكرم
survive	ينجو من الموت	Teenagers (n)	مراهقون	actor	ممثل
adults	بالغين	keen to (adj)	شغوف ب	perform	يؤدى
minorities	الاقليات	advantages	مميزات	furniture factory	مصنع اثاث
linguistic	لغوي	issues (n)	قضايا - مواضيع	damage	يتلف
Nobiin	اللغه النوبيه	estimate	يحدد	tombs	مقابر
Bedawi	اللغه البدويه	figure	شكل - شخصيه	bury	يدفن
population	السكان	formally	رسميا	funeral mask	قناع الدفن
isolated	معزول	preserve	يحفظ	The Rosetta	حجر رشيد
located in	تقع في	minority	اقليه	event	حدث
inhabitants	السكان	progress	تقدم	Square	ميدان
unique	فريد من نوعه	Slow down	يهدىء	represent	يمثل
traditions	تقاليد	multiculturalism	التعدديه الثقافيه	attend	يحضر
date back	يرجع الي	ancestors	اجداد	Festival	مهرجان
sociolinguist	عالم لغه اجتماعي	pride	فخر- كبرياء	hold	يعقد
thesis	افتراض	immigrant	مهاجر	initiative	مبادره
relatives	اقارب	traditions	تقاليد	tour	يتجول
describe	يصف	heritage	تراث	embrace	يحتضن
influence	تأثير	open-minded	متفتح العقل	roots	جذور - اصول
classmates	زملاء الفصل	mention (v)	يذكر	identity	هويه
Shape (v)	يشكل	aspects (n)	اشكال	passionate	عاطفي - متحمس
cases	حالات	a sense of identity	احساس بالهويه	Extend	يمد – يمتد
Thanks to	بفضل	a sense of humor	احساس بالفكاهه	Mixture	خليط

Definitions

multiculturalism	The belief that it is important and good to include people or ideas from many different countries , races.	التعدديه الثقافيه
Armenian	Spoken by the people of Armenia , a country in southwest of Asia.	ارميني
bilingual (adj)	able to speak two languages fluently	يتحدث لغتين
multilingual (adj)	able to speak a number of languages	يتحدث لغتين او اكثر
identity (n)	characteristics which can be used to show that a person is unique and like no one else. The qualities and attitudes that a person or group of people have, that make them different from other people.	الهويه
mother tongue (n)	the first language you learn as a baby	اللغه الاساسيه
multicultural	including people with many different customs and beliefs	متعدد الثقافات
raise	to help a child grow up	يربي - يرفع
dominant (v)	more powerful and noticeable influence	مهيمن
Bedouin	spoken by the Bedouin people	لغه البدو
Berber	local Berber dialect	لغه البربر
French	spoken by the people of France	اللغه الفرنسيه
Greek	to change who you are, e.g. by starting a different job	اللغه اليونانيه
Italian	events or activities that help you gather knowledge and skills	اللغه الايطاليه
Nubian	spoken by the Nubian people	اللغه النوبيه
ancestors	A member of you family who lived a long time ago.	الاجداد
embrace	Put your arms around someone and hold them in a friendly or loving way. - eagerly accept a new idea, opinion ,religion	يحتضن
pride	A feeling you are proud of something that you or someone connected with	الفخر
roots	Your relations to a place as you were born there or your family used to live there	الجذور - الاصل
immigrant	Someone who enters another country to live there.	مهاجر

Expressions

make up	يكون - يشكل	it is a well -known fact	حقيقه معروفه
An article on the benefits of……	مقاله على فوائد	Perform mental tasks	يؤدى مهام عقليه
A text on Egyptian culture	نص عن الثقافه	an opinion essay	مقال رأى
A post on a	منشور فى منتدى	stick to	يلتزم ب
cultural heritage	تراث ثقافى	a little later than	متأخر عن قليلا
a multicultural festival	مهرجان متعدد الثقافات	keen to do	شغوف ان يفعل
grow up	ينمو / يكبر	minority dialects	لهجات الاقليات
Take pride in	يفخر ب	it is said that	يقال ان
dominant language	لغه مهيمنه	has a big influence on	له تأثير كبير على
it's obviously important	مهم جدا	advantages to being	مميزات لكونك
imagine (+ v.+ing or n)	يتخيل	as a second language	كلغه ثانيه
a colourful Berber flag	علم البربر الملون	The Berbers of Siwi	بربر سيوه

a local Berber dialect	لهجه البربر المحليه	linguistic minorities	الاقليات اللغويه
Link to	مرتبط ب	isolated places on	اماكن معزوله في
cultural roots	اوصول ثقافيه	on the language in the oasis.	في اللغه في الواحه
limited to learning	محدود في التعلم	memory skills for	مهارات الذاكره
Alzheimer's disease	مرض الزهايمر	a Cultural Festival	مهرجان ثقافي
completely damaged	تالف تماما	surprised to	مندهش ان يسمع
a multicultural celebration	احتفال ثقافي	a language expert	خبير لغه
stay (be)connect to (with)	يكون علي ارتباك مع	keep in touch with	يكون علي اتصال
the beauty of life	جمال الحياه	move away from	ينتقل بعيدا عن
cultural influences	تأثيرات ثقافيه	passionate about	شغوف بخصوص
your family's roots	اصول العائله	make me laugh	يجعتني اضحك
international culture	الثقافه الدوليه	typical of	نموذجي لـ
share with	يشارك في	familiar with	متوافق مع
Chinese and Irish culture	الثقافه الصينيه	at an early age	في سن مبكره
I was home-sick	مشتاق ل	An Irish immigrant	مهاجر ايرلندي
Reached the top of his	يصل الي قمه حياته	End up making it	ينتهي به الامر
tend to	يميل الي	a few years ago	من سنوات قليله
make friends	يصادق	Extended stay	اقامه ممتده

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
extend	يمتد	extension للتجديد	مد- امتداد	extensible	قابل للمد
immigrate	يهاجر	immigration	هجره	Immigrant	مهاجر
identify	يتعرف علي	identity	هويه	identical	مطابق
benefit	يستفيد	benefit	افاده	beneficial	نافع
dominate	يسيطر علي	dominance	هيمنه	dominant	مهيمن
believe	يعتقد	belief	اعتقاد -ايمان	believable	يمكن تصديقه
influence	يؤثر علي	influence	تأثير	influential	مؤثر
		fluency	طلاقه	fluent	طليق

Words, Synonyms and Antonyms

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms	Meaning
similarities	تشابه	likeness	differences	اختلاف
fascinating	رائع - ساحر	Charming- magical	repellent	منفر - بغيض
immigrant	مهاجر	alien – foreigner	Native- citizen	مواطن
international	عالمي	Global – world-universal	National - local	اهلي - محلي
traditions	تقاليد	customs		
ancestors	اجداد	ascendants	descendants	احفاد
open-minded	متفتح العقل	Intelligent - rational	Intolerant – pig-headed	غير متسامح
majority	الاغلبيه	plurality	minority	الاقليه
dominant	مهيمن	controlling - predominant	recessive - weak	متنحية -ضعيفه
fluently	بطلاقه	efficiently	Difficultly- insufficiently	صعوبه

common	شائع	mutual - popular	individual - uncommon	فردي / غير شائع
precious	ثمين	priceless - invaluable	worthless	عديم القيمة
deep-seated	عميق الجذور	stable - solid	superficial	سطحي
benefits	فوائد	profit -advantages	disadvantages	صغير
Clear-cut	واضح	Obvious - straightforward	Vague - uncertain	غامض – غير مؤكد
Well-balanced	متوازن	Reasonable - rational	Soft - yielding	لين - عائد
Well-known	معروف	Famous - popular	Unknown - ordinary	غير معروف

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Language Notes

1- another + اسم مفرد يعد / one (= one more / a different one)

- This book is wonderful. I'll buy another one to my best friend.

- another + (few / number : two, three,....)

- He has spent three days in Egypt. He wants to stay another two weeks.

- another of + اسم الجمع

- His birthday party was prepared by another of his friends.

The gold watch was a present from another of his girlfriends.

- other + اسم جمع يعد /(و أحيانا اسم لا يعد)

The chairman wants to discuss the problem with other workers .

- I need other information to understand the rule . (غير معدوده)

- others + v. يمكن أن تأتى فى نهاية الجملة

- Some students are clever; others are lazy.
- Some doctors are cleverer than others.

2- habit (عادة (شخصية)

- I always get up early. It is a very good habit.

custom عرف سائد فى المجتمع

It is the custom of the Egyptian women to marry in white.

-traditions تقاليد او فكر موروث

It is one of the football traditions that the national anthem is played before starting the game.

3- advantages of + الشيء - advantages to + الشخص

-What are the advantages of the internet?

-What are the advantages and disadvantages of tablets to students

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4- Raise / raised/ raised (T) يليها مفعول (يربي – يرفع –يجمع مال)

- Students raise their hands if they want to ask questions. يرفـع
- The government does its best to raise the standard of living. يرفع مستوي المعيشــة
- The Resala charity raised a lot of money for for building a hospital. يجمع
- Raise your voice I can't hear you . ارفع صوتك
- The doctor's smile has raised our hopes.
- The members of the club raise the subject of the dirty gardens in the current meeting.

Rise / rose / risen (I) لا يليها مفعول (يرتفع- ينهض-تشرق)

= (go up, increase يزداد , stand up يقف / ينهض , get out of bed يستيقظ)

The prices of the necessary needs in Egypt are rising all the time. يزداد

Smoke rose from the factory. There was a fire. يتصاعد

The sun rises at around 6 a.m. تشرق
- **rise (n.)** زيادة / ارتفاع (increase / increase in wages زيادة في الأجور)
There was a sudden rise in temperature yesterday. ارتفاع
He got a rise in his salary so he was happy last year. زيادة في الأجر

5- toddler الطفل الذي تعلم المشي (السن 1 - 2 سنه)
- A child who has just learned to walk is a toddler.
teenager = adolescen مـراهق (السن 13 الي 19سنه)
- Children aged 13 to 19 are teenager.
youth = young people شـاب
The police arrested several youth who were fighting.

6- (be) keen on متحمس لـ
- He likes playing football. - He is keen on playing football. - He is keen to play football.
(be) fond of مغرم بـ
- He is fond of playing football.
(be) interested in مـهتم بـ
- He is interested in playing football.

7- **experience** تجربة حياتية - I had some interesting experiences while my travels.
- **experience** v. يمر بشيء - She experienced the worst time of her life in the hospital.
- **experiment** تجربة علمية - Teachers carry out simple experiments in the laboratory.

8-too...........to
too .... صفة / ظرف.......... to ... مصدر..... جدا لدرجة أن لا (نفي)
The mobile was too expensive to buy.
- The test was too difficult to answer. - He speaks too quickly to understand

6- Profession مهنة أو عمل يتطلب قدرا كبيرا من التدريب والتعليم مثل الطب والمحاماة والتدريس
- He left the teaching profession to set up his own business.
- Work العمل بصفة عامة ولا تجمع
- Ali's work involves a lot of travelling. -I have a lot of work to do.
♦اذا جُمعَت كلمة work يصبح معناها مؤلفات أو أعمال فنية أو أدبية:
- a work of art • works of art
- The Great Wall Of China is an amazing work of engineering عمل هندسى رائع
Egypt has many amazing works of engineering أعمال هندسية رائعة
-Job: وظيفة (تجمع) و تشير إلي عمل منتظم يقوم به الشخص لكسب المال
-When she left college, she got a job as a secretary.
-Career: المستقبل الوظيفي / الفترة التي يقضيها الشخص في وظيفة معينة
-He has a long career in army.
post: وظيفة مهمة
- She has got the post of sales manager.

7- Not only + فعل مساعد + فاعل + فعل اساسي but also...(الجمله الثانيه تناسب زمن الجمله الاولي)
-Not only does he come on time but also he is active.
Not only do countries sell goods but also ideas.
Not only has he got a car but also a big house.
Not only did he meet the manager but also he got the job.
He not only helped Ali but he gave him money as well.

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LISTENING TEXT



1)

If you visit a small glossy square in the heart of Dublin in Ireland every August, you might just discover a large part of the rest of the world. Mountjoy Square Park is a place where, for the past several years, an event called the Festival of Nations has been held to celebrate their multicultural nature that has characterized the city of Dublin for centuries. It is a chance for all the different nationalities who live in Dublin to come together and share their culture. Paul McAuliffe, who is the mayor, is responsible for this initiative^ said that, ever since the Vikings, the people of Dublin have welcomed visitors to the island and enjoyed the differences they have brought.

Over 40 different nations are represented in the festival, and each nation offers activities for children and adults, which provides a unique experience of their culture. It is usually attended by over 7000 visitors, who can enjoy 6 hours of singing and dancing from each of the various nations.

There're also international food stores, workshops, children's entertainment and displays which celebrate the diversity and feeling of being together and all in one small space. There's something for everyone. So, if you would like to walk from Tanzania to Moldova in just a few steps, I would recommend you visit the Festival of Nations, where you can tour the world in a few hours.

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2)

Hamid : Hi, Mounir! How are you ? I haven't seen you for ages. Where have you been?

Mounir : Hi, Hamid! Yes, everything's great. We've been in the village with my grandparents for the whole summer.

Hamid Oh, no! I bet that must have been boring.

Mounir That's what I thought at first, but it was really interesting.

Hamid Really! What did you do?

Mounir Well, it was thanks to my grandfather that I had such a great time. He's brilliant at telling stories, and due to his great memory, he kept us entertained every evening.

Hamid Oh! I love a good story.

Mounir Me, too! He's had lots of wonderful experiences not only because he used to travel a lot, but also because he loves talking to new people and especially older people.

Hamid Why does he prefer talking to older people?

Mounir He says it's because they can tell him details and stories about the past which history books don't include. I felt very fortunate to learn so much about our families past and compare just how things have changed since he was my age. Some of his stories are really funny.

Hamid Oh! It certainly sounds interesting! You're very lucky to be able to hear about the past from someone who has lived it too.

Mounir Yes, and I started writing down his stories. Now the rest of my family want to read them. The funniest story is about
a time he went ...

READING

Learning to speak in a multilingual home

In some countries, it's common to learn two or more languages at home. In fact, some people grow up in places where four or more languages are widely spoken, Switzerland and Belgium are examples. In some countries, there may be one dominant language - the one used by the government, schools and the community- and it's obviously important to learn this language. However, for many parents in multicultural families, it's also important that their kids learn their mother tongue, the language of their parents. Mohamed Hassan, who left Egypt to live in the UK in the 1970s, loves his first language, Arabic. 'Languages are precious and being Arab and Egyptian is so deep-seated in me that I couldn't imagine not teaching the language to my children, he says. The benefits of being bilingual are clear-cut; it is a well known fact that being bilingual can improve some brain functions, like the ability to focus attention and perform mental tasks, as well as provide a window to another culture and a second cultural identity. Whether you want your child to speak Italian, French or Arabic, here are some tips for raising a well-balanced bilingual child:

1. Start speaking to your child in two languages from birth. Some researchers say that children learn languages best under the age of three.
2. Don't worry if they mix their two languages, it will almost definitely be a temporary thing.
3. Play music in your child's other language, read them books in it and buy games in that language too.
4. Speak to them in your first language. If you speak English as a first language, and the other parent speaks Spanish, stick to those languages when you each speak to them at home.
5. Most important of all, don't worry if your bilingual child starts speaking a little later than other children. They are learning two languages, so bilingual children often take a bit more time before they can speak.

An Identity in Danger?

Diab, a 25-year-old tourist guide, drives his truck, which has a colourful Berber flag in his back window, through the oasis of Siwa. He sings songs in a local Berber dialect known as 'Siwi'. The United Nations (UN) has classified Siwi, the easternmost dialec of the Tamazight language, as 'endangered'. But Diab is convinced that the dialect will survive. 'Everyone uses it here, he said. 'Most adults speak both Siwi and Arabic, and most of the children who can be heard playing in the streets talk and shout in Siwi.' The Berbers of Siwi are one of the main linguistic minorities in Egypt, where more people speak Arabic than in any other country with around a 100,000,000 speakers. Sixteen other languages are also spoken in Egypt, including Nobiin (spoken by the Nubian people and Bedawi (spoken by the Bedouin people . Siwa, whose population is around 30,000, is one of the most isolated places on earth, located in the Western Desert nearly 600km from Alexandria. 'Because of this, Siwa and its inhabitants have been able to keep their unique language and Amazigh traditions, that date back as far as 3000 BCE,' says sociolinguist Valentina Serreli, who wrote her PhD thesis on the language in the oasis. In 2008 the UN estimated that 15,000 people in the oasis, which is around half the population, speak Siwi. But Valentina Serreli estimates that the real figure is around 20,000. UNESCO considers the language definitely endangered because the children who live there no longer learn the language as their mother tongue in their home. Some people think that the language should be taught formally so that it doesn't disappear. A local organisation called 'Children of Siwa' works hard to preserve the Siwas' heritage.

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Fact File(1)

Interesting facts about world languages:

1. Brazil, which is the world's largest Portuguese-speaking nationhas more than 160 languages and dialects

(2). In Spain most people who speak Catalanat home, also speak SpanishIn Ireland, where most people now speak English, the official languageIrish Gaelicis dying.

3. The Netherlands, whose population is around 17,000,000, has more than 16,000,000 English speakers - over 90% of the population.

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5 ways to stay connected with(1) your cultural roots

● Speak it – try to learn some of the language.
● Eat it – you can learn a lot about the culture through its food. Cook it and share it with others.
● Learn it – Read about your heritage. Knowing about your family's rootshelps build a sense of identity, and bring you closer to older relatives.
● Embrace your culture – take pride in your family identity. That's the beauty of life; we are all different.
● See it – Travel to where your ancestors come from.

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Class forum

Please leave your comment My father is Irish and my mother is Chinese, so I am fortunate to have two cultures to explore. The best thing about being part of a multicultural family is that we tend to be open minded about new cultural experiences. My parents have shaped me into the person I am today, and the cultures they have shared with me have a big impact on how I see the world and what I am passionate about. My mum says that I am definitely my father's daughter because we both love soup and rock music, which are popular in Ireland, and we share the same Irish sense of humour. I've never been to Ireland, but I've read a lot about it. One of my favourite authors is Roddy Doyle, an Irish writer, who makes me laugh. Through his books, I've learned about the typical Irish sense of humour. It's thanks to my mum that I am lucky to have grown up using chopsticks and eating rice. I am familiar with the traditions of the Chinese culture, not only because my mum celebrates them, but because my parents introduced them to me at an early age. I have also started to learn Cantonese due to my mum, who is from Hong Kong. What are your main cultural influences?

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832 spoken languages on one island!

The benefits of learning another language are well-known, but I was surprised to hear just how common it is to be bilingual or multilingual . I recently interviewed a Language expert called Bill Shannon who explained the advantages of being bilingual and gave me some interesting facts too. He told me that research has shown that about 40 - 43% of the world's population are bilingual. He also told me that one of the places which speaks the most languages in the world is Papua New Guinea which is reported to use an amazing 832 languages on the island! The most widely-spoken mother tongue is Mandarin Chinese , followed by Spanish, English and Arabic in the fifth place. But there is no need to learn only these languages to get the benefits of a bilingual brain. Learning any second language is beneficial and will also make learning a third language even easier! However, the benefits are not only limited to learning. Elderly bilingual patients have been shown to suffer from certain mental illnesses, such as Alzheimer's disease,less than their monolingual peers . All in all, I think the conclusions are clearcut. Being bilingual brings benefits!

My extended stay(1) in Luxor by Robert Murphy

Ten years ago, when I thought about going on a short holiday to Egypt I never realised I would

end up making it my home but here I am! When I first arrived in Luxor on a Saturday morning in July I was amazed by the sights, sounds and smells of the busy city centre. I took a carriage ride round town and immediately fell in love with the place. After two weeks, I decided to rent a flat and look for work. After a while, I was teaching English and my students were very interested in learning about my culture. But I soon realised that I was a little home-sick. I found a great website to find other people living abroad. If you sign up, you can search for people of different nationalities living in cities all round the world. I found other Irish expatriate living in Luxor and a few of us arranged to meet up once a week I now have a great mixture of friends and I do different activities with different groups. With my Irish friends we play traditional Irish music together and share stories and memories of our childhoods. I also have a group of Egyptian friends, who I go for long walks with, to discover the city and countryside. What really helped me to find friends in Luxor was participating in different multicultural groups and doing different activities. I now have a wide range of friends from many countries and while I love the Egyptian culture, I am still in touch with my roots through my Irish friends here in the city.

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Exercises

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:-

1- Our world is changing every day so we should keep our …………..not to lose our values.
a) character b) personality c) identity d) feature
2- Liverpool has a lot of players from i six different nationalities. It is very ----------------------
a) multinational b) bilingual c) monolingual d) national
3 – My brother speaks English and French fluently. He is…….
a) bilingual b) multicultural c) talkative d) powerful
4 A lot of charities……money to help the poor people.
a) rise b) arouse c) raise d) arise
5. Arabic is the ……………language in most Arab countries. Nearly all people use it.
a)cultural b) bilingual c) dominant d) related
5 .Some international schools have signs in three different languages. they are a ………school.
a) multilingual b) bilingual c) monolingual d) national
6- To be a doctor, you should have a…….goal. You have to be good at using English.
a) wide- spoken b) clear-cut c) dominant d) deep-seated
7. Doctors who always smile …………………the hopes of the patients.
a) rise b) arouse c) raise d) arise
8. Nowadays Facebook , Instigam and other social media sites have …….effect on all people especially the young.
a) control b) minor c) ordinary d) dominant
9. Some countries don't begin teaching another language in their schools until students be fluent in their ……….language.
a) mother b) multilingual c) tongue d) bilingual
10. We should ………our children to speak more than a language.
a) grow b) arise c) rise d) raise
12. Some interpreters speak a lot of languages fluently. They are……………..
a) quickly b) multilingual c) multicultural d) bilingual
13. There are some……………that make some countries more developed more than the others.
a) disadvantages b) demerits c) characteristics d) obstacles
14.Our neighbor speaks English…………. He lived in London for a long time.
a) fluently b) freely c) horribly d) ordinary
15. Most countries are interested in education as it has a ……….influence ontheir progress.
a) fluently b) multilingual c) slowly d) powerful
16. Luxor has ……….monuments. No part in the world has monuments like it.

a) clever b) normal c) unique d) ordinary
17. The past events have a great effect on our national……………………
a) identity b) intention c) attention d) ideal
18 . We should ………………..our children who have physical disabilities to overcome their problems.
a)destroy b) embrace c) damage d) neglect
19- All countries should ………… their children to be proud of their national heritage.
a) grow b) arise c) rise d) raise
20. We all should have a sense of ……………………in our army which could cross the Suez Canal and beat Israel.
a)bride b) proud c) pride d) proudly
21.. The…………of decent life aims to change the life of poor people to the better.
a) priority b) majority c) minority d) initiative
22. Some companies choose the best employees to do the …………….jobs.
a) fluent b) easy c) charge d) responsible
23. The ……of Sham el Nasseim is one of the best occasions that the Egyptians celebrate them.
a) celebrity b) procession c) feast d) festival
24.………………are people from thirteen to nineteen years old.
a) mature b) Toddlers c) Adults d) Teenagers
25. The popularity of football is deep-………..all over the world. No sport can compete it.
a) sit b) sat c) seated d) seen
26.. I can't imagine not …………………visiting my grandfather every Friday. It's my habit. .
a) visit b) visiting c) visits d) to visit
27.English is the……………spoken language in the world. All people use it when they travel abroad..
a) generally b) quickly c) widely d) specifically
28. The history of our ……………………is great. We should keep their heritage.
a)babies b)kids c)disasters d)ancestors
29. We should never forget our cultural …………..and where we come from. It's our origin.
a) boots b)roots c) boats d) loads
30-The mother ………………… is the first language you learn as a baby
a) heart b) liver c) lung d) tongue
31. Switzerland and Belgium are…………………countries as their people speak four languages or more.
a) dominant b) multilingual c) multicultural d) bilingual
32. People always keep their ……………… in metal safes not to be robbed.
a) precious b) worthless c) artificial d) darling
33. Ali didn't succeed in his exams ………………his laziness.
a) because b) sense c) since d) due to
34. The student wasn't allowed to enter the school………………he came late.
a) because b) sense c) while d) due to
35. Thanks……………..our our ancestors, we have a great heritage.
a) for b) at c) by d) to
36………………… of his wealthy father, he joined a private university to be a doctor
a) Because b) Sense c) Due to d) Because
37………………… his father is wealthy , he joined a private university to be a doctor
a) because b) sense c) due to d) because of
38. She married when she was only 18…………………she was very beautiful.
a) because b) sense c) due to d) because of
39. ………………….. being lucky, he wasn't injured in the accident.
a) because b) sense c) though d) because of
40. Not only …………. a great civilization but also cultural heritage
a) we had b) did we have c) are we having d) do we have
41. Not only…………………high marks but also he came first.
a) he got b) did he get c) was he getting d) does he get
42. The royal family are…………..as their members are going to be kings and princes.
a) ambiguous b) fortunate c) healthy d) miserable
43. Parents should be careful while dealing with their children as they shape their……………

a) hardship b) personalities c) influences d) similarities
44……………… means more powerful and noticeable influence .
a) Reclaim b) Dominate c) Strong d) Claim
45- ……………. is characteristics that are used to show that a person is unique and like no one else.
a) Entity b) passion c) Identity d) Pride
46 - …………………person is able to speak a number of languages.
a) multinational b) bilingual c) monolingual d) national
47. When people enter the police station, they have to show………………theier ……….card..
a) credit b) electricity c) identity d) insurance
48. We all should take……….in our country and work hard to be the best.
a) revenge b) pride c) honour d) notes
49. Teachers at primaries school should………….. their students to feel safe.
a) laugh b) smile c) remember d) embrace
50. We have invited our……………………to dinner when my brother married.
a) ancestors b) relatives c) descendants d) enemies
51- We should enjoy the ……………..of nature as it relieves our nerves.
a) identity b) beauty c) misery d) progress
52- The students at universities are adults, not………….as the students in the seconday schools.
a) friends b) toddlers c) teenagers d) balanced
53. Young people always add……………..to the posts of singers and actors. They admire them
a) dislikes b) alike c) likes d) unlike
54. Egypt is a…………………country. All tourists like visiting it
a) lucky b) boring c) fascinated d) fascinating
55. Youth should……………………..friends with good people, not bad ones.
a) give b) do c) make d) own
56 Students at schools …….to make friends with funny and polite ones.
a) find b) tend c) rent d) borrow
57. Parents have a great……………….on the kids. They like to imitate their parents.
a) affect b) encouragement c) impact d) influential
58. …………………..has become very important for a lot of youth ,especially the Rock and Jazz .
a) community b) nature c) environment d) music
59- ………………………..person is able to speak two languages fluently
a) multinational b) bilingual c) monolingual d) national
60-. In fact, some people grow up in places where four or more languages are ……………………..
a) widely spoken b) speaking c) writing d) listening
61- It is …………………… important to learn more than a foreign language especially English.
a) obvious b) obviously c) trivial d)clear
62-Languages are precious and being Arab and Egyptian is so ………………. -seated in me .
a) deep b) shallow c) high d) low
63- The synonym of clear-cut is (ambiguous – mysterious – obvious – hidden)
64- It is a well-known fact that being bilingual can improve some brain ……………………..
a) works b) organs c) functions d) health
65. The synonym of humour is……..
a) joking b) sadness c) cruelty d) violence
66. The antonym of humour is……..
a) joking b) sadness c) joyness d) happiness
67. The most widely-…………… mother tongue is Mandarin Chinese , followed by Spanish, English and Arabic in the fifth place.
a) spoke b) speaks c) speaking d) spoken
68. A research has shown that about 40 - 43% of the world's …………. are bilingual.
a) population b) pupation c) pollution d) popularity
69. Alzheimer's disease is a……………..illness where the patient loses much of his memory.
a) natural b) physical c) mental d) normal
70. Most people in the Arab world are ………… They speak one language, Arabic.
a) monolingual b) multilingual c) multicultural d) bilingual
71. Our…………………..are the pharaohs. They lived in Egypt thousands of years ago.
a) descendants b) grandchildren c) ancestors d) teenagers

72- we should follow these tips for raising a well - ………………… child .
a) balance b) imbalance c) balancing d) balanced
73- If they mix their two languages, it will be temporary. "Temporary" is the antonym of ----------
a) impermanent b) permanent c) permanently d) temporarily
74- Each Muslim should sticks (on – of – to – at) the Islamic teachings .
75- Some bilingual children start speaking a little ………… than other children .We shouldn't worry
a) late b) so late c) latest d) later
76-It is a -------------- fact that good education is the reason for the progress of a lot of countries.
a) good known b) well-known c) well known d) knowing
78-What do you know about the history of your family and where they came ……………..?
a) from b) out c) off d) round
79- Knowing about your family's ……………… helps build a sense of identity .
a) roads b) roots c) monuments d) souvenirs
80- Parents are filled with……………on seeing their children graduating.
a pride b) proud c) culture d) roots
81-You should …………… pride in your family roots .
a take b) make c) give d) do
82-It is unlikely that some countries ………….. the ideas of globalization instead of their national identity.
a) place b) embrace c) displace d) pace
83. We all ……………..to beloved country, Egypt.
a) belong b) own c) possess d) feel
84. We should stay ………… with our cultural roots, not to lose our identity.
a) lived b) linked c) connected d) contacted
85. The …………….of culture vary from a society to another, but literature and languages are the most important.
a) tracks b) scenes c) expressions d) aspects
86. There are some…………and differences between the neighbouring countries.
a) deviation b) similarities c) disagreements d) opinion
87. We should encourage our children to …………………their friends the sports interests.
a) share b) practise c) communicate d) greet
88. We should be open ……..when we deal with the problems we face to solve them easily.
a) eyed b) mended c) brained d) minded
89. I was made ……………..to school to get the tablet I had forgotten there. .
a) go b) to go c) going d) went
90. Global warming is one of the…………………that all peoples should look after them.
a) objects b) subjects c) issues d) tips
91- Bilingual children often take a bit ------------------- time before they can speak
a) more b) much c) little d) many
92. The synonym of benefits is…………………………
a) disadvantages b) domination c) profit d) values
93- I have been ……………. enough to visit many friends all over Egypt .
a) fortune b) fortunately c) luckily d) fortunate
94- We tend to be ------------------------ about new cultural experiences .
a) open-minded b) absent-minded c) minded d) close minded.
95- My parents have -------------- me into the person Iam today .
a) shopped b) shaped c) chopped d) recycled
96- The cultures they have shared with me have great impact -------------how I think nowadays.
a) in b) of c) on d) about
97- I am (keen – interested – fond – passionate) about classical music .
98- He makes me laugh because he has a sense of (humour – sadness – boredom – dirt)
99- I love watching Adel Imam's plays because he makes me -----------------------
a) laughing b) laugh c) to laugh d) laughed
100- My mum ………………..loudly when she saw a mouse in the kitchen!

a) jumped b) screamed c) whispered d) fainted
101- I think I need to go on a diet as these trousers are too ……………..for me.
a) wide b) light c) tight d) baggy
102- My sister has an extreme fear of injections. She often ……………..when she sees the needle.
a) faints b) sleeps c) sings d) joys

Grammar

1- Compound adjectives

- Compound adjectives are made up of two or more words.

الصفات المركبه مكونه من كلمتان او اكتر

These are often: adjective or adverb + past participle.

تتكون غالبا من صفه او حال + تصريف ثالث

e.g. *well-known* / clear-cut / well-balanced

● Use a hyphen to link the words together if the adjective is before the noun

نضع واصله لربط الكلمات معا اذا كانت قبل اسم (اسم موصوف)

It is a well-known fact that languages can improve some brain functions.

● Don't use a hyphen if it follows the noun it describes:

لا نستخدم الواصله اذا لم يأتى معها اسم

English is widely spoken all over the world.

هذا الجزء منقول من كتاب (New Genius) شكرا مستر محمد الفقي ومسترمحمد الشاذلي

compound adjectives (adjective or adverb + past participle)

1. Adjective + Past Participle

able-bodied قادر جسديا
absent-minded شارد الذهن
clear-cut محدد – واضح
cold-blooded بدم بارد
deep-seated = deep-rooted راسخ – متأصل
سريع البديهةquick-witted
kind-hearted طيب القلب
level-headed متزن العقل /رصين
قوي الإرادةstrong-willed
middle-aged منتصف العمر
much-needed مطلوب بشدة
narrow-minded ضيق الأفق
old-fashioned قديم الطراز
open-minded منفتح العقلية
روحانيّة عالية high-spirited
short-haired ذو شعر قصير
short-handed =short-staffed نقص في العاملين
متعدد الجوانب many-sided

2. Adverb + Past Participle

brightly-coloured فاتح اللون
brightly-lit المضاءة
brightly-patterned بألوان زاهية
clearly-defined =well-defined واضح المعالم
deeply-rooted متجذر / راسخ
densely-populated ذات كثافة سكانية عالية
highly-qualified درجة عالية من الكفاءة
highly-respected يحظى باحترام كبير
highly-valued ذات قيمة عالية
newly-formed شكلت حديثا
poorly-constructed سيئة البناء
well-balanced متوازن
well-behaved حسن تصرف
well-educated مثقف
well-known معروف
well-mannered ذو اخلاق حميدة
well-rounded حسن النية / جميل
wholly-owned مملوكة بالكامل
widely-recognized معترف بها على نطاق واسع
widely-spoken تحدث على نطاق واسع

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:-

1. Spanish is a …………… language. It is spoken in a lot of countries around the World.
a. widely-speak b. wide-spoken c. widely-spoken d. widely spoken
2. Spanish is …………… . It is spoken in a lot of countries around the World.
a. widely-speak b. wide-spoken c. widely-spoken d. widely spoken
3. This article represents an attempt to uncover some of the …………… social, political and

cultural reasons that helped us a lot.
a. deep seated b. deep-rooted c. deep-seated d. Both B&C
4. The police didn't have …………… evidence that Peter was the criminal.
a. clear-cut b. a clear-cut c. clearly-cut d. clear cut
5. There is not always a …………… distinction between right and wrong.
a. clear-cut b. definite c. clear cut d. both A&B
6. The restaurant is …………… for its friendly atmosphere and excellent service.
a. well-known b. a well-known c. well known d. none of them
7. He surrounds himself with attractive, intelligent, or …………… people.
a. well-known b. a well-known c. well known d. none of them
8. Mo Salah became …………… Player when he started to play for Liverpool.
a. well-known b. a well-known c. well known d. none of them
9. A …… group of foods together provide a good range of the things you need to stay healthy.
a. good-balanced b. well-balance c. good balance d. well-balanced
10. …………… person is calm and reasonable and shows good judgment
a. A well-balanced b. Well-balanced c. both A&B d. neither A&B
11. The team is very …………… .
a. a well-balanced b. well-balanced c. Both A&B d. Neither A&B
12. Malak's …………… young girl who has a lot of energy and enjoys fun and adventure.
a. a high-spirited b. high-spirited c. high spirited d. All are ok
13. Malak's…………… She has a lot of energy and enjoys fun and adventure
a. a high-spirited b. high-spirited c. high spirited d. a high spirited
14. We had lunch in …………… restaurant with décor from the 1950s.
a. old-fashioned b. an old-fashioned c. fashionably d. fashion
15. This …………… area has the highest crime rates in the country.
a. dense populated b. dense population c. densely populate d. densely-populated
16. I can't stand …………… people who are intolerant of new ideas.
a. narrow-mind b. narrow-minded c. narrowly mind d. Both A&C
17. The student who came first in the poetry competition was …………… .
a. a well-educated b. well-educated c. well educated d. well education
18. A lot of …………… people are still having trouble finding jobs.
a. a well-educated b. well-educated c. good educated d. well education
19. His …………… comment hurt his sister's feelings.
a. absence mind b. absent mind c. absence minded d. absent-minded
20. She is …………… woman who will not stop until she gets what she wants.
a. a strong-willed b. strong-willed c. strongly will d. strong will

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Grammar

RELATIVE CLAUSES الجمل الدالة علي الصفـــة

- جملة الصفة : هي جملة تبدأ عادة بضمير وصل و تستخدم في تحديد اسم سابق لها

- I told you about the woman who lives next door.
- Do you know the girl, who is talking to Tom?

- ضمير الوصل : ضمير يربط بين جملتين بينهما اسم مشترك لعدم تكراره

- I bought a new car that is very fast.
- I'm looking for a secretary who / that can use a computer well.

- لاحظ أننا لا نكرر الضمير عندما نستخدم ضمير الوصل

- The woman who (she) lives across the road is a doctor.
- My uncle, who (he) was born in Hong Kong, lived most of his life overseas.

Who – whom – which – that – whose – where - when

❖ تستخدم لربط الجمل ببعضها وتحل محل الإسم أو الضمير المكرر فى الجمله الثانية .

اسم عاقل	who (الذي/التي/الذين/اللاتي)	يأتي بعدها فعل أو فاعل
اسم عاقل	whom (الذي/التي/الذين/اللاتي)	يأتي بعدها فاعل
اسم غير عاقل	which (الذي/التي/الذين/اللاتي)	يأتي بعدها فعل أو فاعل
عاقل / غير عاقل	that = ⬆ (الذي/التي/الذين/اللاتي)	يأتي بعدها فعل أو فاعل
اسم مكان	where (حيث/حيثما) تدل علي المكان	يأتي بعدها فاعل
اس وقت / زمان	when (حينما/عندما) تدل علي الزمان	يأتي بعدها فاعل
اسم مالك	whose (تدل علي الملكية)	يأتي بعدها الإسم المملوك وتحل محل ('s / s') أو صفات الملكية (my – his – her – its – our – their)
لا يوجد اسم	what ما	

who (that) →

- تحل محل عاقل (فاعل أو مفعول) او اسم مكرر فى الجملة الثانية
- يمكن أن يأتى مكانها ضمير الوصل (that) ولايسبقها حرف جر :

My uncle who has an import and export company is a businessman.
The woman who lives next door is friendly .

تستخدم who لتحل محل الفاعل أو المفعول. أما whom فتحل محل المفعول فقط

The woman who was injured in the accident is in hospital.
The boy whom / who I wanted to talk to was not at home.

لاحظ :- يبقى حرف الجر كما هو بعد الفعل أو يوضع قبل ضمير الوصل whom فقط وليس who – that

The men with whom I lived in London were honest.
That's the man whom / who / that you are talking about.
That's the man you are talking about.

Which (that) →

تستخدم which لتحل محل الفاعل و المفعول غير العاقل

- Huda works for a company which / that manufactures computers.
- The shoes which Nadia bought don't fit very well.

- يمكن أن تستخدم (which) لتشير إلي جملة كاملة سابقة لها.

- He came first, which made his parents very happy.
- He was usually late, which always annoyed his father.
- We've missed our train, which means we may be late.
- Everybody worked really hard and helped tidy up at the end, which I hadn't expected at all.

- يمكن أن تستخدم حروف الجر قبل (which) أو يأتي في أي مكان المناسب في الجملة

- These are the books about which she spoke. = - These are the books which she spoke about.
- The bus by which we go to school is very old = - The bus which we go to school by is very old.

- يمكن استخدام (that) بدلا من (who/ which / whom)

-The man that has been working all day looks very tired.
- Omer that you met yesterday is my brother.
-The food that you make tastes delicious.- Reham bought a mobile that was expensive.

- لا تستخدم حروف الجر قبل (that) يل تأتي في المكان المناسب في الجملة:

- I like the man that I work for. - These are the books that she spoke about.
- The man for that you work is very kind. (X) - The man that you work for is very kind. (√)

- لاحظ استخدام that في الحالات التالية

- I lent her all the money that she needed. - Wahid was the only friend that helped me.
- The fox is the cleverest animal that I have ever seen.

where

- تستخدم (Where) بمعني "الذي فيه أو حيث" و تعود علي المكان و لابد أن يأتي بعدها فاعل

- This is the room where I sleep.
- A school is the place where we learn.
- Do you remember the place where we caught the train?
- Cairo is the town where I was born.

---

where = in which / at which / to which / from which / about which

- This is the room in which I sleep.
- A school is a place at which we learn.

---

when

تستخدم (When) بمعني "الذي فيه أو عندما" و تعود علي اسم زمان و لابد أن يأتي بعدها فاعل

-1980 is the year when I was born.
- Friday is the day when we get up late.

When = in / on / at which........

- Friday is the day on which (that) we get up late.
- Six o'clock is the time at which I get up.
- England won the world cup in 1996. It was the year when we got married.
- I remember my twentieth birthday. It was the day when the tsunami happened.

- أحيانا نستطيع أن نحذف ضمير الوصل (when)

- England won the world cup in 1996. It was the year we got married.
- I remember my twentieth birthday. It was the day my sister travelled abroad.

- لاحظ المثال الآتــــــي

- I don't like August which is very hot.

مكان + ………… (where) ………….. + فاعل + فعل
مكان + ………… (which) ………….. + فاعل + فعل + in أو أى حرف جر مكانى
مكان + in …….. (which) ………….. + فعل + فاعل

- I went to the town where I was born.
- I went to the town which I was born in.
- I went to the town in which I was born.

مكان + ………… (where) ………….. + فاعل + فعل يحدث فى هذا المكان
مكان + ………… (which) ………….. + فاعل + فعل لا يحدث فى هذا المكان
مكان + ………… (which) ………….. + فعل

- This is the shop where I work. هذا هو المحل الذى فيه أعمل
- This is the shop which I drew. هذا هو المحل الذى رسمته
- This is the shop which is expensive. هذا هو المحل الذى يكون غالى

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when = in / at / on / during which

- July is the month when we go on holiday.

July is the month in which we go on holiday.

---

whose

- تستخدم (whose) للملكية و تحل محل اسم متبوع بـ 's و صفات الملكية و هي

my / his / her / its / our / you / their

- We met a lady whose daughter has just got married.
- I bought a house whose walls were made of glass
- I bought a house with glass walls.

هناك بعض الكلمات تستخدم كفعل و اسم , فإذا استخدمت كاسم فإنها تسبق بـ whose

hope / dream / stay / work / end / likes and dislikes ………………..

- Foreigners whose stay ended should renew it.
- People whose work is hard should sleep enough.

What

- تستخدم (what) كضمير وصل بمعني (the thing that / which)

- We'd better decide what we need to buy

= We'd better decide the thing that we need to buy
What we saw astonished us.
- What annoys him is that his friend always comes late

OMISSION OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS حذف ضمائر الوصل

- يتم حذف كل من (who – which – whom) عندما يحلوا محل مفعول (إذا جاء بعدهم فاعل)
- This is the woman who I helped. = - This is the woman I helped.
- يمكن حذف كل من (who - which) في الحالات التالية:
- إذا جاء بعدهما زمن مستمر و في هذه الحالة يتم حذف الضمير و (be) ويبقي (v.ing)
- The boy who is wearing a red shirt is my son. = - The boy wearing a red shirt is my son.
Do you see the cat which is lying on the roof? - Do you see the cat lying on the roof?
- إذا جاء بعدهم (verb to be) كفعل أساسي وهنا يتم حذف الضمير و (verb to be)
-The woman who is in this shop, lent me this pen. -The woman in this shop lent me this pen.
- The girl who is at the supermarket wants to buy some sweets.
- The girl at the supermarket wants to buy some sweets.
- يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل إذا كان بعده (صفـــة + (be)..)
-The girl who was lazy didn't go to school yesterday. -The lazy girl didn't go to school yesterday.
- نحذف ضمير الوصل المتبوع بفعل مبني للمعلوم و نضع الفعل في صورة (v.ing)
I told you about the woman who lives next door. - I told you about the woman living next door.
- نحذف ضمير الوصل إذا جاء بعده فعل مبنى للمجهول وهنا نحذف أيضا (verb to be) ويبقي التصريف الثالث للفعل.
-The girl who was arrested yesterday stole clothes from shops.
-The girl arrested yesterday stole clothes from shops.
- نستخدم (to + inf.) بدلا من عبارة الوصل إذا كان ضمير الوصل في الجملة يحل محل الفاعل مع كلمات مثل
The first / second / last …………
- I was the first person who left the ship. = - I was the first person to leave the ship.
- لا يمكن استخدام that بدلا من which إلا إذا وضعنا حرف الجر بعد الفعل
- The train arrived late. I came by it. - The house by which I came arrived late.
- The train that I came by arrived late.

لاحــــــظ أن هناك نوعـــــــان من جملـــــة الصفـــــــة

1- Defining relative clause جملة صفة محددة للاسم
- هذا النوع يعطي معلومة أساسية عن الشيء أو الشخص أو المكان الذي نتحدث عنه ونستخدم في هذا النوع who / which / whom
ولا نستخدم comma قبل أو بعد عبارة الوصل. ويمكن استخدام that بدلا من ضمائر الوصل.
- She is the woman who / that wrote two books.
- The woman who stole the ring was soon arrested. (who stole the ring is essential information)
- The man who told me this refused to give his name.
- The noise that he made woke everybody up.

2- Non-defining relative clause جملة صفة غيــــر محددة للاسم
- في هذا النوع لا تقدم جملة الصفة معلومة هامة عن الشيء أو الشخص أو المكان الذي نتحدث عنه ولا بد من استخدام comma قبل وبعد عبارة الوصل و لا تستخدم that في هذا النوع
- Sara's mother, who works for the national bank, always comes home late.
- My gardener, who is very pessimistic, says that there will be no apples this year.

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1) Choose the correct answer

1. Fatma won the prize, ...surprised me a lot.
a) where b) whom c) which d) who
2. The children .... were playing football broke one of my windows.
a) which b) who c) whom d) when
3. The house .... I was born has just been demolished.
a) whose b) in where c) in that d) in which
4. Fadi is the man .... he lives next door.

a) where **b) which** **c) who** **d) whom**
5. The books .... are on the table are mine.
a) where **b) who** **c) which** **d) whom**
6. I can't remember the name of the person .... I borrowed this pen.
a) from where **b) from which** **c) to whom** **d) from whom**
7. Alfred Hitchcock .... worked for many years in Hollywood was born in Britain.
a) that **b) whom** **c) which** **d) who**
8. The sun is really a star....................... is 93 million miles from the earth
a) which **b) whom** **c) who** **d) when**
9. John Kennedy .... a very famous American President died in 1963.
a) who **b) that** **c) who was** **d) who is**
10. He has a beautiful sister .... name I have forgotten.
a) whose **b) which** **c) whom** **d) that**
11. Charlie Chaplin, ... became a very rich man was from a poor family.
a) where **b) who** **c) that** **d) which**
12. The 1992 Olympics were held in Barcelona, ...is in the north-east of Spain.
a) which **b) that** **c) who** **d) where**
13. This is the box .... I had put my English books.
a) which **b) who** **c) whom** **d) where**
14. This is the box .... I had put my English books in.
a) which **b) who** **c) whom** **d) where**
15. The man...................... she had lunch yesterday is her boss.
a) who **b) whose** **c) with whom** **d) whom**
16. The knife .... you are cutting the meat belonged to my great grandmother.
a) where **b) which** **c) with whom** **d) with which**
17. The company .... he works has gone bankrupt.
a) for which **b) in that** **c) in where** **d) which**
18. We didn't recognize the people .... we were looking.
a) at which **b) in whom** **c) at that** **d) at whom**
19. I can't remember the person .... I took the money.
a) from whom **b) whom** **c) who** **d) whose**
20. The professor................. has recently received an award.
a) respect **b) I respect** **c) whom respect** **d) which I respect**
21. I know the person .... you are talking about.
a) whose **b) where** **c) whom** **d) when**
22. The bookstore did not have the book ....
a) wanting **b) that wanted** **c) which wanted** **d) I wanted**
23. This is the house .... I lived when I was younger.
a) in which **b) which** **c) that** **d) in where**
24. This is the house .... I lived in when I was younger.
a) which in **b) which** **c) in that** **d) where**
25. A man ....mobile was ringing did not know what to do.
a) whose **b) which** **c) whom** **d) that**
26. I still remember the day .... I received my first paycheck.
a) where **b) which** **c) in which** **d) when**
27. At last, the officer .... we were desperately waiting arrived.
a) for whom **b) whom** **c) who** **d) at whom**
28. That was the place .... I'd seen you before.
a) who **b) whose** **c) which** **d) where**
29. Hannah went to get the book .... the day before.
a) I'd lent her **b) that I'd lent her it** **c) which I'd lent it her** **d) had lent her**
30. The rain always reminded her of the city .... she met her husband
a) whose **b) when** **c) who** **d) where**
31. Tell me the song .... makes you feel happiest.
a) who **b)** which **c) where** **d) when**

32. The meeting will happen in Alex. Please e-mail a list of the lectures ....you want to attend.
a) what b) whose c) when d) that
33. The man fell over in the street and it was his own sister .... found him there.
a) whose b) which c) whom d) that
34. The woman .... son you met is distinguished lecturer.
a) where b) that c) whom d) whose
35. The horse .... the race belongs to an Irish woman.
a) to win b) won c) that win d) winning
36. A woman .... daughter was crying tried to calm her.
a) whose b) whose her c) who d) whom
37. Can you name the country .... was the birthplace of Mozart?
a) whose b) which c) whom d) where
38. Can you name the country .... Mozart was born?
a) where b) which c) whom d) that
39. The factory .... closed last week had been there for 70 years.
a) what b) whose c) when d) that
40. Have you read about the schoolgirl .... started her own business and is now a millionaire?
a) whose b) which c) whom d) that
41. Maha says that the house .... Tamer has bought has a beautiful garden
a) whose b) which c) whom d) where
42. A police officer .... car was parked at the next corner stopped and arrested them.
a) whose b) which c) whom d) that
43. Lots of people walk in the park.................. I jog every morning.
a) whose b) which c) who d) where
44. What's the name of the river .... goes through the town?
a) which b) where c) when d) who
45. The robber stole the car .... in front of the supermarket.
a) was parked b) which were parked c) which parked d) parked
46. Do you know anybody .... wants to buy a car?
a) whose b) which c) whom d) that
47. Bill Clinton,.................was President of the USA, has only one daughter.
a) who b) which c) whom d) that
48. She always asks me questions .... are difficult to answer.
a) whose b) when c) which d) where
49. The boy .... next to me in class is very clever.
a) which sits b) whom sits c) sitting d) sat
50. Show me the road .... to the railway station.
a) leading b) which leading c) leads d) lead
51. I don't like people .... never stop talking.
a) who b) which c) whom d) whose
52. Have you seen the money .... was on the table?
a) when b) where c) who d) that
53. Why does he always wear clothes .... are too small for him?
a) whose b) when c) which d) what
54. She apologized to the boy .... glasses got broken.
a) where b) which c) whose d) that
55. Christopher Columbus was the sailor .... discovered America.
a) what b) whom c) who d) which
56. The lady .... son plays football with me is the head teacher of my school.
a) whose b) which c) whom d) where
57. The house .... I was born is now for sale.
a) where b) whose c) which d) whom
58. Charles Dickens, ... was an English author, wrote many interesting novels.
a) what b) whom c) who d) which
59. London, ... is on the river Thames, is the capital of the United Kingdom.
a) what b) where c) who d) which
60. Yesterday we found a wallet................ was empty.
a) which b) who c) whom d) what
61-My penfriend, (who – that – where – when) lives in Sweden, is studying biology at university.